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EXAMINER

WU, YICUN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/051,558	Applicant(s) HIND ET AL.	
	Examiner Yicun Wu	Art Unit 2175	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

III. DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-55 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-7, 9-18, 22-28, 30-40, 44-49 and 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in view of Kawasaki (U.S. Patent 6,539,375).

As to Claim 1, Kennedy et al. discloses a method of managing meta data in a computing device, the method comprising the steps of:

collecting meta data resulting from use of the computing device, the metadata including application data usable in an application (storing into a profile data values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the form) (col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context data for identifying

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context in which the application data are used (col. 5, lines 43-53).

storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract); and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile) (col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34) and

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 2, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 3, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

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the context data identify at least one of the following:
user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URLs), file names,
and/or form names pertaining to the application data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 4, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the application data include at least one of the following:

page display setting data, file display setting data, user ID/password combinations, field values for computer forms, user's preference data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 5, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 6, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

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method wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs.
(i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant)
(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 7, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in which particular application data are used together in particular contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16).

As to Claim 9, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the current context includes at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, or processing a computer file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

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As to Claim 10, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 11, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

As to Claim 12, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the retrieving step is performed using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 13, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the retrieving step includes the steps of:

formulating search requirements based on the current context of using the application (i.e. search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7); and

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executing a search based on the search requirements (i.e. search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 14, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 15, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the steps of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45); and

applying predetermined application data in the current context if no such most appropriate application data are retrieved in the retrieving step (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

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As to Claim 16, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the current context is for filling in a computer form, and the method comprises the step of:

automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been described a method and apparatus for automatically populating a form comprising a plurality of fields) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 17, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the steps of:

retrieving, from the storage, alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering information for other fields for which no match was found) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45); and

presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 18, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method of claim wherein the computer form is a password-changing form, and the retrieved application data include a user

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identification and a password (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

sl CLAIM 22

22. A computer program product embodied on computer readable medium readable by a computing device, for managing meta data in the computing device, the computer program product comprising computer executable instructions for:

collecting meta data resulting from use of the computing device, the metadata including application data usable in an application (storing into a profile data values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the form) (col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context data for identifying context in which the application data are used (col. 5, lines 43-53).

storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract); and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile) (col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34).

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Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in

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manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 23, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 24, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the context data identify at least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URLs), file names, and/or form names pertaining to the application data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 25, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the application data include at least one of the following: page display setting data, file display setting data, user ID/password combinations, field values for computer forms,

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user's preference data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 26, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 27, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the meta data are stored in (key, value) pairs (i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 28, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in which particular application data are used together in particular

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contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16) .

As to Claim 30, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for

updating the computing device with meta data resulting from use of the computing device in the current context (Kennedy et al. col. 6, lines 20-24) .

As to Claim 31, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the current context includes at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password-changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45) .

As to Claim 32, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for:

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providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 33, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

As to Claim 34, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the computer executable instructions for retrieving the most appropriate meta data is implemented using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 35, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein the computer executable instructions for retrieving the most appropriate meta data includes computer executable instructions for:

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formulating search requirements based on the current context of using the application (i.e. search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7); and

executing a search based on the search requirements (i.e. search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 36, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 37, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45); and

applying predetermined application data in the current context if no such most appropriate application data are retrieved (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 38, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the current context is for filling in a computer form, and the computer program product comprises computer executable instructions for automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been described a method and apparatus for automatically populating a form comprising a plurality of fields) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 39, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising computer executable instructions for:

retrieving, from the storage, alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering information for other fields for which no match was found) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45); and

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presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 40, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the computer form is a password-changing form, and the retrieved application data include a user identification and a password (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 44, Kennedy et al. discloses a system for managing meta data in a secure manner, the system comprising:

a computing device capable of communicating with other communication devices through a communications network, the computing device including, a plurality of applications selectably executable on the computing device (Fig. 1 and 2),

a security architecture for selectively providing security-based services to at least one of the plurality of applications (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 45-47),

a data repository module, provided as an add-in module to the security architecture, for collecting meta data resulting

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from use of the computing device (i.e. storing into a profile data values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the form) (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5),

the meta data including application data usable in an application and context data for identifying context in which the application data are used (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract),

the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data, storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract), and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile) (col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34).

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting

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representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 45, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the data repository module includes:

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the storage for storing the meta data (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5);

a first interface for managing a process of storing the meta data in the storage (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5); and

a second interface for retrieving from the storage the most appropriate meta data for the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 46, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

the second interface formulates search requirements based on the current context of using the application, and executes a search based on the search requirements to retrieve the most appropriate metadata (fig. 5 and col. 5, lines 30-34).

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile) (col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45) and the statistical information (Kennedy et al. col. 5, lines 30-34) and

As to Claim 47, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as modified does not

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teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 48, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

the context data include at least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, or form names pertaining to the meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 49, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs (i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 51, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

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the meta data represent at least one of the following: web page settings, file display settings, user ID/password combinations, computer form data, user's preferences, book marks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 52, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 53, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the current context includes at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password- changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

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As to Claim 54, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system further comprising:

a meta data editor for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 55, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

the GUI is a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

4. Claims 8, 19-21, 29, 41-43 and 50, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in view of Kawasaki (U.S. Patent 6,539,375) further in view of Olden (U.S. Patent 6,460,141).

As to Claim 8, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

Olden teaches implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

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CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module allows an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 19, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and

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presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches implements a presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password. (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password allows an improved

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security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 20, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the step of determining whether it is safe to present the actual password is performed based on input from the user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 21, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 29, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

Olden teaches implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

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CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module allows an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 41, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and

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presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches implements a presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password. (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password allows an improved

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security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 42, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the computer executable instructions for determining whether it is safe to present the actual password is executed based on input from the user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 43, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising:

replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 50, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

Olden teaches implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a

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CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module allows an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

Prior Art Made of Record

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Burge et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,638);

Tumblin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,490,679); and

Halabieh (U.S. Patent No. 6,564,170);

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Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yicun Wu whose telephone number is 703-305-4889. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday -Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7240 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yicun Wu
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

August 1, 2004


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER